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THE
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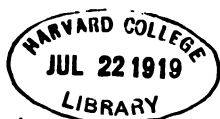
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(Nos. I. to V. all printed.)

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THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL MISCELLANY.

SOME PARTICULARS OF THE VOYAGE OF SIR THOMAS BUTTON,

FOR THE
DISCOVERY OF A NORTH-WEST PASSAGE
TO CHINA, CATHAY, AND JAPAN, A.D. 1612.

[Of the voyage of Sir Thomas Button, Mr. Randall remarks in his interesting Hakluyt volume, "Narrative of Voyages towards the Northwest," "The proceedings of this voyage are involved in what appears to be needless mystery. *Purchas* complains he could not obtain any information on the subject; *M. Briggs* was also kept, to a great degree, in the dark, although he was eminent for his scientific acquirements, deeply interested in the success of the enterprise, and intimately acquainted with the navigator. For what is known respecting the proceedings, thanks are due to the inquisitiveness and industry of *Luke Fox*, who sought and obtained information from some of the companions of Button, if not from the navigator himself, and also from Sir Thomas Roe, an energetic promoter of the North-west project. The information thus acquired was first printed in North-west Foxe, A.D. 1635."—*Voyages, etc.*, p. 81.

A few years ago, Mr. Hanrott appears to have obtained in a copy of Birch's Life of Prince Henry, a manuscript of Prince Henry's Instructions for this voyage, a few copies of which were taken off in facsimile, and from one of these, now in the Grenville Library in the British Museum, Mr. Randall seems to have printed that which is found in his "Voyages to the North-west." Accidentally turning over the Athenæum for 1834, I found the same Instructions printed in it at page 204, preceded by *King James' Letter of Credence*, which neither appears in the facsimile, nor in Randall. The editor of the Athenæum, speaking of these manuscripts, says, "Both documents are beautifully written on vellum; the former is richly emblazoned, the latter has the seal and signature of the Prince affixed;" they belonged at that time "to a gentleman who had a rich collection of such treasures," but may we not ask, as they were probably the originals, where are they now?

Knowing no other, I have followed the Athenæum copy of King James' Letter, but Mr. Hanrott's facsimile of the Instructions. A few variations occur between the two; the Athenæum copy dating the Instructions April 1. In paragraph 6, *cominations* is used for *conjunctions*; in p. 7, the 20 or 30 L. (leagues) is rendered 20° or 30°; in p. 10 after *saluages*, the words "*and other Eastern people*," are omitted. The other variations are of no importance.

Of the highly important manuscript document entitled "Motives" &c., now first published, a few particulars will not be out of place. It is in the form of a broadside, dated at the back, anno 1610, and was found attached to a fine copy of Davis' *Worldes Hydrographi-call Description*, 1593, which was sold by Messrs. Sotheby & Co., in December, 1851, for £21, having been purchased by Mr. H. Stevens for the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, and is of course for ever lost to this country. That it had once belonged to the Royal Library I have no doubt, the royal arms being on the vellum covers, though the many years it must have lain in its former resting place precludes all idea of improper acquisition. Want of space precludes my giving further particulars now, but they shall appear on a future occasion.—Ed.]

MOTIVES

INDUCING A PROECT FOR THE DISCOUERIE OF
THE NORTH POLE TERRESTRIALL: THE STREIGHTS OF ANIAN, INTO THE
SOUTH SEA; AND COASTS THEREOF.

ALL those Kingdomes are most complete glorious, and doe best flourish wherevnto in abundance trade and traffique is performed. His Ma^{ties} Kingdomes being Islandes whose traffique is to be mainteyned by Navigation of strong fortified Shippes, with number of able Marriners being otherwise secluded from all comerce with those of the mayne continent from exporting and importing of Marchandize, the furniture of Shipping consisting in many things w^{ch} England wants, as Masts, Pitch, Tarr, Rosen, and Cordage, w^{ch} now we enjoy by y^e favo^r of forraigne Pottentates.

The life of Navigation consisteth in ffishermen to begett Shippes and Marriners: in Marchants to breed and mainteyne them: and in Cheiftains to enable and encourage them: otherwise in Island Kingdomes, the Citties, Burrowes, Port Townes, and Havens decay wth all the whole people, where trade and traffique to proffitt is neglected.

And most notoriously wee finde that trade and traffique with o^r neighb^{rs} countreyes is in small request, the proffitt now seldome answering the Marchants aduventure whereby the poore ENGLISH Marchants, Artificers, and Laborers can scarce gayne meate to their bellyes, and clothes to their backs so cunningly and disdainefully doe o^r neighbo^rs contryes reiect o^r home commodities, to thend to sett their owne people awork and to impoverish o^r.

Wee shalbe of necessitie enforced to seeke out remote partes of y^e world to vent o^r Comodities of the Realmes at a higher rate than now we doe whereby o^r people may live by their labo^r, Shipping may be encreased, and that o^r marriners be not enforced for want of entertaynem^t to runn dayly into the service of other Nations to be employed there, either their to serue or at home to starue.

More better it is and honorable for our State to vent o^r Comodities in Remoite Regions where wee may have great prizes for them and retourne nedefull Marchandizes at easy rates being had at the first hand; by the same encreasing o^r Shippes and Marriners to y^e good of all and not to be beholding to a bad neighbo^r or colde frende, from whome we receave nedeless wants for o^r Staple comodities, importing much more thereof then we export of o^r giving o^r money to boote to the spoile of o^r land, mightily enriching o^r foresaide neighbo^r and greatly impoverishing o^rselves, as doth manifestly appeare throughout all the Kingdome by the decay thereof.

The people of the North pole terrestriall have but one day in the year.

A glorious state and renowned great BRITTAYNE would be had the same discovered the North Pole and passage into y^e South Sea, unto the rich contryes of CHINA CATAYA and JAPON: with the Ilands of MOLUCCAS and PHILLIPPINAS, and many other bordering vpon the same Seas there to sett forth the name of JESUS CHRIST and preach the gospell of Joy where multitudes of people are not yet called and where plenty and abundance of many rich wares are to be had, at lowe prizes and at the first hand, where all o^r home Comodities might be vented at a greate rate not only for the good and gaynes o^f the Gentleman, Marchant, Tradsmen, Artificer, and Laborer of all Great BRITTAYNE, but also further would encrease Hundreths of Shippes and Thowsands of Marriners making this land the Storehouse to all EUROPA; a matter of wonderfull greate importance.

Over and aboue within y^e same passage doth growe in abundance all those thinges necessary for y^e furnishing of Shipping wth wee now have out of POLONIA and RUSSIA, and there would be provided by the industry of such people as should be appointed therefore without y^e favo^r of those Pottentates aforesaide.

In the tyme of his Ma^{ties} Royall Progenitors the worthy Gentry of this land gaue themselues to famous actions and were encouraged thereunto by the gratiuous favo^r of his Highnes Progenito^r respectively according unto their births estates and deserts and so were

taken and reputed with all the people accordingly each man in his own ranck : by w^{ch} meanes honorable Justice and service was prosecuted to effect and civill meetinges celebrated with loue and good liking each man enioying his due wight and dignitie. But by mishap many of y^e foresaid have lost that w^{ch} rightfully apperteined vnto them and so discouraged, although by no evell desert or dimerrit in themselves, but by error and impudent intrusion of some unworthy men that haue gotten aduantage to be placed in precedency at all publick meetinges hath for the execution of honorable seruices as also of frendly entertainments w^{ch} causeth neglect of seruice and justice and breedeth enuy disagreement and grievances in generall amongst the Gentry of the Kingdome both men and weomen.

The Kinges Ma^{tie} for y^e encouragement of worthy adventurers, and contentment unto the high Gentry of all his Kingdomes aforesaide would be pleased to grace them with that favor by erecting an order of dignitie precedent in Knighthood, or otherwise by what name or title shall seeme best to his Ma^{tie}. There are many of noble births greate livinges and due descent, desirous of this society and to be aduenturers, w^{ch} vpon their owne charges will prepare Shippes and men with victualles and munition for y^e discovery aforesaide.

By w^{ch} his Ma^{tie} shall not only give Royall contentment to the worthy Gentlemen descended from auncient houses of all his Kingdomes as JOHN the French King did in erecting the order of St. OWEN : PHILLIPP Duke of Burgundy, by instituting the order of the GOLDEN FLEECE and LEWES of Ffraunce the Eleaventh by the order of St. MICHAELL, but in a higher degree eternized for that his intent is to aduancee the glory of God, enlarge his Territoryes, inrich his subiectes, and make good prouision for the poore people of his Kingdomes, a work no doubt reserved of God for his Ma^{tie} to performe in this his most prosperous and peaceable reigne. As well the planting as the discovery of the Northwest passage, all w^{ch} is left unto his Ma^{tie} Prudency, with prayer to God for his highnes prosperitie.

Ffrom out of his Ma^{ties} three Kingdomes, ENGLAND, SCOTLAND and IRELAND theis Adventurers are to be selected, of noble birth descended, or else in high offices, and worthy deserving, or at the least of Two Thousand Poundes of yearly revennewes. Theis Adventurers in leiw of every hundreth poundes adventured shall have One Thowsand Acres of land

The North pole
terrestriall, a mag-
nificent and pure
virgine yett vndis-
covered.

where the plantation shal be seated either
on the North or South Sea with further
priviledges and benefittes at the discrete
wisdome of the high person Parramounte,
HENRIE PRINCE OF WALES.

The pith or spirit of this proiect, is not heere written: yt
resteth by speach to be deliuered wth the constant and secrett
managinge thereof: for yo^r highnes great honour and present
proffit: above 100,000^l. And heereafter much more.

In loue and dutie unto your Highnes; I haue left wth
Mr. Wright in yo^r librarie att St. James; a hand globe ter-
restriall for demonstracon of these.

LETTER OF CREDENCE OF KING JAMES THE FIRST,
AND PRINCE HENRY'S INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TO SIR THOMAS BUTTON.

James by the Grace of the most High God Creator and only Guider
of the Universal World, King of Great Brittain France and Ireland,
Defender of the Faith, &c.

Right high, Right excellent and Right Mightie Prince, diuers of
our subjects delighting in navigation and finding out of unknowne
countries and peoples, having heard of the fame of you and of your
people have made a voyage thither of purpose to see your countries
and with your people to exercise exchange of marchandize, bringing
to you such things as our Realmes doe yeeld, and to receave from
you such as y^e afford and may bee of use for them, A matter
agreeable to the nature of humane sqietye to have commerce and
intercourse each with other. And because if they shalbe so happie
as to arrive in yo^r Dominions that you may understand that they
are not persons of ill condition or disposition but such as goe upon
just and honest grounds of trade, Wee have thought good to recom-
mende them and their Captain *Thomas Button* to your favor and
protection desiring you to graunt them while they shalbe in y^r coun-
try not only favor and protection but also such kindness and
entertainment as may encourage them to continue their travailles
and be the beginning of further amitie between you and us. And
we shalbe ready to requite it with the like goodwill towards any of
y^e that shall have cause or desire to visite our Countries. Geven

under o' Signet at o' Pallace of Westminster the twelveth day of
 Aprill in the yeare of o' Lord God 1612

JAMES R.

CERTAINE ORDERS AND INSTRUCCONS set downe by
the most noble Prince Henry of Wales, this 5 of
 Aprill 1612, vnder his highnes signature and signe
 manuell and *deliuered vnto his Seruant Capitaine*
Henry P. Thomas Button generall of the Company now im-
ployed about y^e full and perfect discouery of the
North-west passage for the better gouernment as well
 of the shippes committed to his charge as of the
 personns in them employed vppon all occasions
 whatsoever.

1. THAT it maie please Almightye God to preserue you and your
 charge from danger, and if it shall seeme good vnto his wisdom to
 give a blessing of successe vnto this hopefull and important enter-
 prize, LET there be a religious care dailie throughout your shippes
 to offer vnto his diuine Ma^{tie} the Sacrifice of praise and thanks-
 giving for his fatherlie goodnes and proteccion. Especiallie provide
 that the blessed daies w^{ch} hee hath sanctified vnto his service be
 Christianlike obserued with godlie meditacions.

2. LET noe quarelling or prophane speeches, noe swearing or
 blaspheming of his Holie name, noe drunkennes or lewde behaviour
 pass vnpunished, for feare of his most heauie indignacon.

3. LET there be a perticuler note taken of all suche as shall
 shew themselves most willinglie obedient vnto you, most dilligent
 and industrious in their charges, most resolute and constant inthe
 prosecution of this Accou: That thereby we being informed at your
 returne, maie esteeme accordinglie of their deservings.

4. LET there be faithfull and true registering everie daie of all
 the memorable accidents of the voyage and that by as many as shalbe
 willing especiallie by the most skilfull and discreete personnes, whome
 we would have once everie 10. or 12. daies to confer their Notes for
 the better perfecting a Journall, w^{ch} we expect at your returne.

5. MORE perticulerlie when you shalbe cleare of the Landes end,
 be carefull to have kept a true account of y^r wayes to GROINLAND,
 and from thence to the STREIGHTS mouth, and to observe in what
 Latitude it lieth, what face the coast beareth, what Sea setteth into
 it, and when you are within it, howe the coast doth trend, the con-
 tynuanee and course of the ebbe and fludd, what height it riseth,

from whence it cometh, and with what Moone, what Current, Eddie, or overfall you finde, what Islandes or Rockes, and howe bearing, and last of all your soundings w^{ch} you must trie with good store of faddome once at least everie ffourth glasse, and oftener amongst broken landes Rocks Shole and white waters. Yet remembering that the waie is alreadie beaten to DIGGES ISLANDES, rather then lose tyme we would have you hasten thither, and leave the perfect obseruacion of theis thinges to the PINNACE in her returne.

6. As often as occasion offers itselfe, especiallie when you shalbe forced to sende on lande, for we would not have that you your self should quitt your shippe, Let some skilfull man with good instrument, obserue the ELEVATION, the DECLINATION, the VARIATION of the compasse, and if you arryue time enough, the beginning and ending of the ECLIPSE, that will happen on the 20th of May next. ESPECIALLIE if you should winter let there be carefull and painefull watching to observe the instant of the coniunctions of anie of the planetes, or the distance of the Moone from anie fixed starre or starres of note: All w^{ch} we would have entred into a Booke, and presented me at your returne.

7. LET there be care by y^r order and direction for keeping of your shippes in consorte all your course, wherein we wishe you to make all the haste you can to the STREIGHTS MOUTH, but we think your surest way wilbe to stand vpp to ISELAND and soe over to GROINLAND inthe height of 61 soe to fall downe with the current to the most Southerlie Cape of that land lyeing in about 59 called CAPE FAREWELL, w^{ch} pointe as the Ice will give you leave, you must double, and from thence, or rather from some 20 or 30 L to the Northward of it, you shall fall over DAVIS HIS STRAIGHTS to the western Maine; in the height of 62 degrees or thereabouts you shall finde HUDSONS STREIGHTS w^{ch} you maie knowe by the furious course of the Sea and Ice into it, and by certaine Islandes in the NORTHERNE side thereof as your Carde shewes.

8. BEING in: We holde it best for you to keepe the NORTHERNE SIDE as most free from the pester of Ice at least till you be past CAPE HENRY, from thence follow the leading Ice betweene KING JAMES and QUEEN ANNES FORELANDS, the distance of which two Capes observe if you can, and what harbour or Rode is near them, but yet make all the hast you maie to SALISBURY HIS ISLAND betweene w^{ch} and the Northerne continent you are like to meet a great and hollowe billowe from an opening and flowing Sea from thence. Therefore

remembering that your end is West we would have you stand over to the opposite Maine in the Latitude of some 58 degrees, where riding at some headland observe well the flood of it come in South-west, then you maie be sure the passage is that waie, yf from the North or North West your course must be to stand vpp into it taking heed of following anie flood for feare of entring into BAIS INLETS, or SANDS, (? *sounds*) w^{ch} is but losse of time to noe purpose.

9. By the waie: if your SHIPPES within the STREIGHTS should sever, we think DRIGGS ISLAND for the good Rode and plentie of refreshing that is their wilbe your fittest RANDEVIOUS. And if it should fall out that the WINTER growe vppon you before your finding a thoroughfare into the South SEA, we think your safest waie wilbe to seeke southward for some place to winter in, for we assure our self by Gods grace you will not returne, without either the good Newes of a passage, or sufficient assurance of an impossibility.

10. You must be careful to prevent all Mutynie amongst yo^r people, and to preserve them as much as maie be from the Treacherie and villanie of the SALVAGES, and other Easterne (?) people; where ever you arrive have as little to doe with them as maye be, onlie if the STREIGHTS it self afford noe sufficient strength (?), you shalbe happie in finding out some convenient parte on the back of AMERICA or some Island in the South Sea for a haven, or stacon for our shippes and marchandizes hereafter; but yet spend as little time as maie be in this or any other searche, saving of the passage till you have dispatched the PYNNAKE wth advertisement of your entrie into the South SEA, w^{ch} must be done as sone as you shalbe thereof assured.

11. LAST of all: see that you and all vnder yo^r charge, doe faithfullie obserue and followe all such further directions and instrucccons as shalbe given by the ADVENTURERS. And to the end it may appeare what care we haue of the Action and howe acceptable everie mannes good indeavour and service therein wilbe to Vs, Let theis be perticerlie read once everie Moneth, if it can be, to your whole Companie.

(L. S.)

THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL MISCELLANY.

FATA MIHI TOTVM MEA SUNT AGITANDA PER ORBEM.

Imprinted at London by W. W., for Iohn Barnes, 1611.

[OF THE CIRCVMFERENCE OF THE EARTH: OR A TREATISE
OF THE NORTH-EAST PASSAGE,

[BY SIR DUDLEY DIGGES.]

Imprinted at London by W. W., for Iohn Barnes, 1612.]

THOUGH our particular opinion of the probabilitie, that after the vn-blest indeauours of so manie of our Countrinen, sought for the North-west passage, were reason good enough for our Aduentures, to merite (at the worst) by making knowne th' impossibilitie, the thankes of future Ages: Yet now, when persons of more eminence are interested in the prosecution of that Action; least after good successe, as in like cases the enuie of the world, commend the Fortune rather than the Iudgement of the Vndertakers: we are aduised to show some such as you, a litle of our Reason; by the sufficiency whereof, you (as we wish) will judge vs, and our Enterprize, though an vnlook'd for ill euent, should furnish other men with stronger Arguments than yet they haue against vs.

For yet (setting aside some one, *It may be*, and that fortified especially with this) the maine Obiection is, that all our moderne Globes and Mappes doe either show no passage, or else so high into the North, and long into the West, that Cold and Ice, and Fogges, and so foorth, will make it of no vse.

To which we iustly might reply; that it hath euer been, the Custome of Describers of the World in remote partes to set downe Land or Sea out of their owne imagination with Giants, Pigmies, Monsters, and miraculous reportes of fabulous Authors. Or if wee list, to let them see how poore it is to trust in Pictures: could tell them of those Globes that make *America* and *Asia* all one continent, even vnder the Tropicke: Or of those Maps that seuer them by a small *Fretum* onely; that since is found to be a vaste and spacious Sea: Or of those that ioyned *America* and *Grond-land*, betweene which *Davis* and other of our Countrinen, discovered a large Passage: Or of those

that force the Backe of *Brasill* by the Streights of *Magellan*, to trend so strangely Westward, when *M. Cauendish* found that Coast to turne immediately vp to the North, inclining to the East: Or of other as grosse errours, which later Voyages haue mended.

By which, those men might be perswaded from ours, because it is a new Discouerie to rectifie their Cardes, that make no mention of our Streights found in () a Latitude free from feare of danger, cutting through the body of *America* 200. or 300. Leagues, vnto an open Sea that shewed a great and hollow Billow, and brought a Flood that rose 5. Faddome. The rather, for that it agreeth iustly with the *Portingal* Card, taken in the late Queenes time out of a Carricke And with the intelligence which *Sir Martin Furbisher* had long since from a *Portingal* in Gwinie, that sayd, hee had past it: And with the general confession of Pilots now at Lishbon, yeelding to the newes: And with vnpartiall Stories, telling that the Admirall of *D. Garcia Geoffrey Loaysa* of *Cite-Real*, in the time of *Charles* the fifth, by the coast of *Bacalaos* and *Labrador*, went to the *Moluccas*.

But because some (that hold the place, at least of) good Sea-men, and Maisters in the studie of Cosmographie, deliuer their opinion without reasons, that there yet remaine, in the North of *America*, many hundred leagues for vs to passe: We hold it not amis to shew you why (besides our late experience) we thinke not so, in this succeeding short discourse.

Of the Circumference of the Earth.

VNLEARNED men are now at length assured by the renowned Voyages of *Sir Francis Drake* and *M. Cauendish*, and other worthy persons, that in the last age compassed the world: as aunciently Mathematicians were by the roundnesse of the shadow in the Eclipse of the Moone. That the forme or figure which God gaue vnto the Sea and Earth, when his wisdom set the Waters and Dry Land apart, was *Gloabe-like*, or *Sphericall*.

Wherein it is agreed there are two Poynts, correspondent to the North and South Poles of the Heauens, of easie Creation in a Solide of that Nature, from which Centers by describing seuerall Circles, we deriue our Paralells, whereof the largest in extent must of necessitie

fall iust in the mid'st; the rest infallibly growing lesser and lesser, as they draw neerer and neerer to those Poles.

Whereas our Meridians being Circles that do euer meete in both those poyntes of North and South, and so deuide the Orbe into iust halfes, though they be not equi-distant, yet are euer of one equall Circuite to the greatest Paralell, which we call the *Æquinoctiall*.

In which Line, all men obseruing that the Sunne in foure and twentie howers was carried round: and the most Learned, that one houre tooke up 300. Leagues, or 900. Miles. It was concluded, that the Sunnes whole course was 24. times so much: so that the common best opinion of the greatest Compasse of the World, became 7200. L. or 21600 M.

According to which Computation, Sea-men and Trauelers that goe directly North or South, doe find their Eleuation to alter one Degree of the 360. for 20. L. of way, and hauing sure Meanes to tell how many Degrees or Partes of their Meridian they are gone N. or S. They can proportion well inough their Distaunce in Latitude, to be so many L. or Miles.

But in their course of *Longitude*, (which is from East to West) for want of Fixed helpes, they are constrainned to turne backward, and by reckoning their L. or M. of way, to make accompt of so many parts or Degrees of *their Paralell*. But hauing not had due consideration of the aboue saide lessening of *Paralels*, to distribute consequently fewer Miles or Leagues to each Degree, besides the too vncertaine ground; it hath fallen out that Lands sette foorth in Gloabes or Mappes, from such erroneous Cardes or Computations, as touching Longitude or Distance East and West, are most extreamely false, especially in new discovered Northerne or Southerne Countries.

For which cause (setting by the authority of Handy-workes) the true *Circumference* of the Earth is to be lookt for in the Histories of such as traueled to describe the Worlde: Among the which in auncient time, the men that layde the firmest and most Artificiall grounds, and neerest to the best of *Moderns*, were *Ptolomæus Alexandrinus*: And he whom *Ptolemy* confutes *Marinus Tyrius*, the one of them by a Heauenly way of *Eclipses*, most exact (if well obserued) thus argued. Such an Eclipse happened at M. *hora* 8. and at N. at 9. therefore M. and N. differ in Longitude one hower, that is, the 24. part of the *Æquinoctiall*, that is, 15. Degrees, containning euery one some 60. Miles. But on the contrary, *Marinus Tyrius* proceeded thus: Such a man went from M. to N. *Versus occasum*, or from N.

to M. *Versus exortum* 7500. *Stadia*, whereof 500. are about 60. Miles, or one Degree of the *Æquinotial*; from which experience he concluded, therefore M. and N. did differ 15. Degrees, that is one Hower in *Longitude*. Which course how ever *Mechanicall* as wee say; and seldome or neuer exact: Yet on firme Land, by small helpes giuen to a Man of ordinary vnderstanding, may easily be freed from a grosse errour: Whereas wee must confesse *Ptolomey* his learned Method is of so much difficile obseruing, that errour soone creepes in, and euery small one breeds a great mistaking.

And therefore seing (eyther way) *Geographye* depends on the reports of Trauellours (which *Ptolomey* cal's *Historiam Peregrinationis*) and Trauellours be seldome *Mathematicians*, but Mechants, Saylours, Souldiers, men that may vse common Rules and Instruments, not subtilties of nice and curious practise. There are that doe professe, they hold *Ptolomey* his way much fitter, from the relations of Learned men and Countries where good Artes are flourishing, to rectifie precedent obseruations, then to delineate or set downe by heare-say, the distances from East to West, of farre remote newly discovered Countries. Nay, that confesse (vnder correction of the Learned World that hath receiued it) they are not yet so fully well perswaded of *Ptolomey* his bounding the olde World of *Europe*, *Africa*, and *Asia*, betweene a *Meridian* of the *Fortunate Ilands*, and 12. howers or 180. Degrees, but rather doe approoue *Marinus Tyrius* his extending *Asia* into the East, as farre as 15. Howers, and that for these reasons.

First,—If those men conceiue aright, that gesse that *Ptolomey* for his aboade in *Alexandria*, did stile himself *Alexandrinus*, in emulation of *Marinus*, called *Tyrius*, from the Towne of *Tyre*. It cannot be denied but the Merchants of that Port were fellowes vnto Princes, and had in those dayes greater Trade then any, so that *Marinus* liuing there, was like to haue much better information then an other in an other corner; especially being more auncient, and neerer to the *Assirian* and *Persian* Monarchies, to the Iournes of *Alexander*, *Hercules*, and *Bacchus*, and the businesse then most in the East. Hee could not but have better helpes than *Ptolomey*, that liued when all went Westward.

Secondly,—The Merchauntes then traueling ouer firme Land, through plaine and open Countries by directions of the Heauens, wherein the men of those Times and Territories were best read; they were the better able to make perfect Iournals of their way, and consequently *Marinus* truer Computation of the *Longitude* of Places.

Thirdly,—Since *Ptolomey* himselfe confesseth, that the Landes from the *Fortunate Islands*, to the passage of the River *Euphrates* through *Hierapolis*, were rightly laide by *Tyrinus* being gathered from the Mens voyages West-ward ouer Seas, and through the Wooddie, Mountanous, baren, and then Barbarous partes of *Europe*: why should we not thinke his information was as good, and more frequent from the Easterne richest Countries of the world; and so beleine as well of his accompt *Ad Turrin Lapideam*, and thence *Ad Sinarum Metropolim*? Nothing doubting what ever *Ptolomey* conjecture, his care to examine mens Relations, ere hee gave them credite, since though his worke vnhappily appeare not, yet out of his Confuters mouth, we heare hee did reiect *Philemons* forged tale of *Irelands* greatnesse.

Fourthly,—How confidently so ever *Ptolomey*, with stronger Arguments then those against his *Longitude*, condemned *Marinus Tyrinus* for forcing *Africa*, as touching *Latitude*, to reach beyond the *Tropicke of Capricorne*; whereas he will allow it to extende to not full 17. partes: Yet now infallible experience hath taught vs, that *Marinus* on that then most difficult poynt, was much the better informed, a fayre occasion to doubt *Ptolomey*, and trust him in the other.

Fifthly,—That *Ptolomey* was strangely abused in his vnderstanding of those partes, appeareth plainly, by his making *Asia* to turne downe to the South, and winding round to ioyn with *Africa*, conceiving our great Sea of *Zur*, for that he heard but of a peece to be a Bay or *Sinus*, which indeed he tearmed *Magnus*; but reported to be lesse than either *Gangeticus* or *Persicus*.

Last of all, seeing that although *Pomponius Mela*, and other of the Ancient, besides the late discovered Trueth it selfe, make *Asia* to reach vnto the Sea; yet *Ptolomey* doth bound it East-ward *Terra incognita*: Why might not *Marinus* proportion more Degrees or Howers, were it but for that Land vnknowne; sure we are, *Ptolomey* his fardest *Meridian* doth leaue a great part of China East, his *Sinus Magnus* being but a peece of our South Sea, betweene *Malucca* and the *Moluccaes*, and his *Aurea Chersonesus*, in truth no other than the Moderne *Sumatra*, though by some Learned men mistaken for his *Taprobane*: and thus vnhappily we fall vpon another Paradoxe; yet for the Trueths sake, can not but deliuer our opinion, that, that which hee cald *Taprobane*, was our now *Ceilam*. Not because *Barrius*, or *Corsalus*, or *Varrerius*, or at last *Ortelius*

conceiued so; nor yet for the plentie of Elephants, and other Riches which *Ptolomey* gaue to his *Taprobane*, and are in truth in our *Ceilam*: Nor for the neernesse of the sound or name of the auncient Inhabitants of *Taprobane*, cald by him *Salaj*, and his opposite Promontory in *India* tearmed *Cory*, to our *Ceilam*, and the neighbour *C. Comorie*: but for these as we thinke vnanswerable reasons.

First—The Latitude (wherein as *Vadianus* and other, rightly iudge *Ptolomey* err'd least) of our *Ceilam* being about 10. degrees Northerly, agreeth much better with *Ptolomey* his *Taprobane*, then *Sumatra*, that like his *Aurea Chersonesus*, lyeth under the Line.

Secondly—The Sholes and drowned Lands about our *Ceilam* shew that perhaps it hath been greater, if any should too strickly vrge *Plinie* his Magnitude of *Taprobane*, which *Ptolomey* placeth but a few degrees East-ward from his River *Indus*, ouer against that part of *India* where the *Bracmanoj Magaj* liu'd: and so is our *Ceilam* now situate, from that River, and opposite to the *Indians*; whose Priestes are called *Bachmenes*.

Thirdly—Before his *Taprobane*, *Ptolomey* placeth 1300. little Islands an vnusuall Seamarke, no where in the world but before our *Ceilam*, to wit the Isles of *Maldiuar*.

Fourthly—*Ptolomey* his *Taprobane* lay betweene the Mouths of the Rivers *Indus*, and *Ganges* almost indifferently, as our *Ceilam* now doeth, whereas *Sumatra*, not onely is beyond the River *Ganges*, but our Golpho de Bengala, his *Sinus Gangetilus*. I but the learned *Mercator* was of other minde, whose sentence *Maginus* and other *Geographers* approoue: Hee takes *Sumatra* to be *Taprobane*, and our *Japan* for *Aurea Chersonesus*, &c.

The trueth is, in his Vniuersall Mappe, as in the quarter Cardes which *Hondius* drew from thence, the labour is so great to fitt the new discovered Countries in those Seas, to *Ptolomeys* olde names: That he that will but reade Iudiciously *Ptolomey* himselfe, be it of *Mercators* owne edition, shall soon perceiue the errors which wee wish that learned Man had not committed: For, for a taste, what can be weaker, then to deny *Sumatra* to be *Chersonesus*, because it is not a *Peninsula*, although the broken Groundes about it, and the neerenesse to the Maine witnesse perhaps it was: And although the Latitude and other circumstances accord; when the same hand doth make *Japan* that hath no colour, no resemblance of an *Istmos*, lying farre from the Continent, in 36. Degrees, of N. Eleuation to bee *Ptolomey* his *Chrise* or *Chersonesus* that was vnder the *Æquinoctiall*.

I but according to *Ptolomey Chersonesus*, must lie beyond the River *Ganges*, as *Taprobane* on this side: and therefore *Mercator* finding the River *Cantam* to be *Ganges*, had reason to reconcile *Ptolomey* unto himself, &c.

Surely *Mercator* had small reason, besides will, so worse and worse to lime himself: The particular Narrations of *Solinus*, and other describers of those partes, from the *Persicus Sinus* and Island of the Sunne to *Carmania*, so to *Indus*, then *India intra Gangem*, then *India extra Gangem*, and so ad *Seras*, as well as *Ptolomey* his enumeration of the Rivers, Mountains, Townes, and Head-landes, with their distances shew plainly, that his River *Ganges* was nothing neere so farre from *Indus*, and if that mightie Continent betweene *Indus* and *Cantam* were but *India intra Gangem*, *China* itselfe must then be *India extra Gangem*; and so vnlesse the Sea have eate it up, wee cannot guesse what is become of *Sinarum Regio* that *Ptolomey* so often mentions to lye Eastward from *India extra Gangem*. And surely if the River of *Bengala* (which *Linschot* sayes the *Indians* doe call *Guenga*) be not *Ganges*; falling out into a Sea so well knowne, and being of that breadth and deapth and length that the *Indians* superstitiously conceiue it comes from *Paradise*, it had ill lucke to scape the mention of our M. *Ptolomey*.

In a word, the seuerall Mouths of *Ptolomey* his *Ganges*, especially the most distant, lay in the same Latitude, which is impossible for *Cantam* falling Eastward, and not full South into the Sea. Neither hath *Cantam* a Bay like *Golpho de Bengala* to answeere *Sinus Gangeticus*; neither can there be, if *Cantam* were *Ganges*, beyond it Eastward any trending of Land (as *Ptolomey* writes) so farre to the South, that there were *Æthiopes*: Neither is there beyond *Cantam* any Towne within the *Tropicke*, whereas *Ptolomey* in his 8. Booke of Cælestiall Obseruations, or Rectifications, reckons all the Cities of *India extra Gangem*, and some of *Sinarum Regio* too, to have *Solem vertice bis in anno*: All which, doe well agree with our opinion. But why doe wee pursue *Mercator* any farther, whose first mistaking, notwithstanding all his witte and labour, brought him at last, to place *Cattigara sinarum statio*, in 60. degrees of Northerly Latitude, which *Ptolomey* expressly layes beyond the *Æquinoctiall*.

The clearer trueth is, that the Riuer *Indus*, of *Ptolomey*, by the vniuersall consent, falles into the Ocean neere *Cambaya*, from whence proceeding Eastward, you come to his *Promontory Cory*, our *Cape Comorj*, ouer against which lay his *Taprobane* ovr *Ceilam*, from

thence to his *Sinus Gangeticus* our *Golpho de Bengala*, so to his River *Ganges* the *Indian Guenga*, then to our *Sumatra*, his *Chrise* or *Chersonesus*, and last of all to his *Sinus Magnus*, a peece of our South Sea betweene *Pegu* or *Siam* and the Islands of Spices, into some Port whereof, the comming of some *Sinæ* to trade, occasioned his conceit of *Cattigara Sinarum Statio*: all which against *Maginus*, and such as so easily swallow *Mercators* Coniectures, may be much better iustified then their Positions.

Now then, by this that hath been sayd, it may appeare, that *Ptolomeys Hemisphere* reacht litle beyonde *Sumatra* and *Siam*; so that not onely China, which by them that know it best, is sayd to trend from 22. Degrees of Nor: Latitude, 700. Leagues North-eastward, but a good part of *Cauchin-China* too, remaynes for *Ptolomey* his *Terra incognita*, to make vp the 3. Howers, or 45. Degrees more of *Marinus Tyrius*: upon whose Computation, *Columbus* especially did found his so happy and renowned enterprize.

I, but how commeth it to passe, that all our moderne Maps contract euen *Ptolomeys Hemisphere*, and make *Sumatra* to extend to little above 150. Degrees?

Why surely by the generall mistaking of his *Taprobane*; and in particular, by a tricke of the *Portingales*, the first and chiefe frequenters of those partes, they hauing by the Popes authoritie, fixt a *Meridian* at the Islands of *Cape Verde*, from which Westward the *Castilians* should haue all to 180. Degrees as themselues, the other Moytie Eastward: It fell out that the riches of the *Moluccaes* cald the Islands of Spices, set them both at oddes, and the *Castilians* finding a short and easie passage from *America* thither, not onely chalenged those Islandes, but some part of *India* too, to fal within their limits: for preuention whereof, to bring the *Moluccaes* within their *Hemisphere*, the *Portingales* in probabilitie shortned their Cardes: For at the meeting at *Baios* and *Yelbes*, betweene them, there was lost a 7th parth of the world, and the *Portingales* were they that shun'd the triall. But the Emperours occasions compelling him to yeeld to them, that else, (as the recordes declare) had litle right: the World hath since receiu'd the delineation of those partes from *Portingal* accompt.

But there is reason to imagine, that ere long, our skilfull frequenters of the *East Indies*, by obseruation of some one Eclipse, will teach the truth; meane time, let vs agree with the *Spaniards* the maisters of those partes, and the Computation of our Maisters the old Geographers.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL MISCELLANY.

FATA MIHI TOTVM MEA SUNT AGITANDA PER ORBEM.

Imprinted at London by W. W., for John Barnes, 1611.

[OF THE CIRCVMFERENCE OF THE EARTH: OR A TREATISE
OF THE NORTH-EAST PASSAGE,

[BY SIR DUDLEY DIGGES.]

Imprinted at London by W. W., for John Barnes, 1612.]

(Continued from page 16.)

IF therefore from the Meridian of the Fortunate Islands, in the Paralell of 37. (which is chosen as most eminent and fit to reckon on) wee may accompt to the farthest partes of *China*, ouer against *Iapan*, lying in the same height 225. Degrees, or 15. howers, according to the Additions vnto *Gemma Frisius* Tables: there then remayne but 9. howers, or 135. Degrees to make up the Complement; which being ouer Seas, wee know both difficult and vncertaine: But the best experience, from the coast of *China* to the most Easterne part of *Iapan*, sets down 200. L. From thence to the Backe of *America* in $37\frac{1}{4}$. where Sir *Francis Drake* his *Noua Albion* should bee; you haue, by the estimate of *Fran. Gualle* 900. more: in all 1100. L. whereof by the *Dutch* Computation 12: by the *Spanish* 14: by the *English* 16: in that Paralell make one Degree, which last as surest, though worst for us, we follow, and do find from *China* vnto *Noua Albion* 69. Degrees.

Now from the Meridian of the *Canaries* West-ward to *Iamaica*, or to keepe our Paralell to *Virginia* by seuerall Eclipses, obserued by seuerall men, there hath been found a difference of neare 60. Degrees or 4 Howers: so that the Remainder of the 135. is about 6. Degrees, or 300. English Miles betwene *Virginia* and *Noua Albion*.

For Confirmation whereof, let vs remember that the *Indians* in *Virginia* continually assure our people, that 12. daies iournie westward from the *Fals*, they haue a Sea, where they haue some times scene such Shippes as ours. Let vs remember how *Vasques de Coronado*, sent to discouer the North of *America* by the Viceroy, *Antonio de Mendoza*, labouring in his letters to perswade the Emperour what a large and ample Continent there was to inhabite, writeth, that at *Cibola*, hee was 150. L. from the South Sea, and a

little more from the North. Let vs remember how plainly Sir *Francis Drake* his Iornal, prooues that his *Noua Albion* can be very little further Westward then *Aquatulco*; whereby see but how great a part of the Backe of *America* is cleane wyp't away!

But if any yet doubt, let him looke into the *Spanish Voyages*, or Collections of *Antonio de Herrera* the *Coronista Maior* for the King, and Contraction house, in whose description of those partes the particular distances and bounds of *Guadalaiaara*, *Zacatecas*, *Nueva Viscania*, *Cinaloa*, *Cibola*, and the rest, from *Compostela*, *Purification*, *S. Sebastian*, on the South Sea, as from Mexico, and from *Panuco* on the North, too long to sette down here doe plainly shew, that Continent is nothing broad, howeuer it be painted.

Now if any iudge wee haue not altogether prooued *Asia* to extende as farre as 15. Howers, let him consider for a supplement, of what may want thereof, that the Spaniards reckon 20. Degrees more than we haue done heere, to the *West Indies*, and on the other side, from *Noua Spagna* to the *Philippinas* 1700. L. as our Sir *Francis Drake* and Maister Cauendish doe about 2000. farre beyond ours of *Francis Gualle*.

If therefore our Streights had been discovered about Virginia, to runne Westward 200. or 300. L. vnto a flowing Sea, wee thinke it might haue probably been iudged the *Mar del Zur*: But lying in a Paralell more Northerly, (whereby those Leagues will take up more Degrees) the Northerne backe of *America*, by the Card of *Antonia de Herrera*; by the Voyage of *Juan de Fuca*, a Pilot that liu'd fourtie yeeres in those Countries; and by the relation of some *Dutch* men; besides the Mappe of *Gemma Frisius*, appearing to trend North Eastward.

And for anything wee yet can heare, no one Voyage to the contrary, wee see not but we may conclude, that the Fludde our People mette, came from the Southerne sea, and till we heare more Authentick reasons than of feare, grounded on false Cardes; beleue that our Industry, by God's grace, may this next Voyage manifest the Prophetie of *Babstista Ramusius*, touching the North-west Passage.

LETTER OF SIR THOMAS BUTTON
ON THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

[The following letter from Sir Thomas Button to Lord Dorchester, Secretary of State, reporting his opinion of the practicability of the North-West Passage, was discovered about the year 1834 by Mr. Lemon in a collection of domestic papers of the time of Charles I., in the State Paper Office. It is addressed, "For His Ma^{ties} especial Service. To the Right Honorable and my much honored good Lord, the Lord Viscount Dorchester, Principall Secretarye of State to His Ma^{tie} att Courte, or ells where—Hast these—Tho. Button," and is indorsed by Lord Dorchester, "S^r Th: Button, y^e 16 of Feb^r—Re^d: y^e 27 At Newmarket 1629."]

Right Honorable, and my much honored good Lord.

Your Lordship's Letter of the 14th of Januarye, concerninge the North West Passadge, with the coppie of Luke Fox, his petition, and others, in that busines, cominge by the way of Bristoll, came to my hande but the 14th of this present, att 6 of the clock att night; wherby findinge His Ma^{ties} pleasure and the contents of their petition, the next day, the better to inhable my selfe to give satisfaction, in a pointe of soe highe a nature, I overlooked my Journall, and those notes and papers that longe have laine by me, which I thought would never have bin made use on, consideringe that these later tymes, amonge our Nation, rather studies howe to forgett al thinges, that may conduce to the good of posteritye, by adventuring six pence, if they fynd not a great and presentt benefitt to in sew thereof.

But in as much as yet, at lenght it pleaseth God to open the eies of som to looke after so importantt a busines, for the honor of His Ma^{ty}, and not only the comon good of this our Kingdome, but of all our neighbere Nations, I shall, in answer of your Lordship's Letter, and in most humble obedience to my most Royall Master's commaundes, deliver not only my opinion, but, under correction, my knowledge (gotten by the sharpest experience) of that designe, of any man of my coate, livinge not only in our owne Kingdome, but in any other in these neighboringe partes.

What Your Lordship writes off, that His Ma^{ties} requires to be informed of, by me, is

First, whether there be any likelyhood or probabilitye to compass the designe,—yea or noe.

To that I answer, that my opinion is nowe, as it ever hath bin, sithence my retorne thence, and as I then delivered it, with the perticuler reasons of it, to my Most Royall Master, of most famouse

memorye, that then was, Kinge James, that beinge undertaken in a fittinge waye, and a dewe season, I made, and doe make as full accompt of the feasiblenes of it, as I doe of any knowne chanell that is best knowne to us in these Norther partes, and to be performed with as little dainger, and was so approved by His Ma^{tie} to be ; whoe inforst as manye, and as important questions, for his owne satisfactions, as if all the best experienst marriners of the Christian World had convented them selves together, to have drawne the interrogatories. The same reasons have I delivered to many most honorable and knowinge persons, and to our best Mathamaticians, as Mr. Briggs, Mr. Wells, and others, with all the best masters and mariners of our Kingdome, as alsoe to others, both Hollanders and French ; and in my discourse with any on of them all, they never went unsatisfied from me, of the probabilitie of it ; and for farther accompt herein att. presentt, I can give non ; but if my Jornall, or any other my notes or papers (with ought ells in me) may give His Ma^{tie} any farther or fuller satisfaction, when I waight on His Highnes, which I hope will be much sooner then is fitt for them to advaunce (for to sett out too tymelye, is to faule too soone into that danger, that too late repentance cannot healde them out on) I will doe my best, out of my auld experience, to affurther the good of it, and prevent the evells and inconveniencies that pretending men, of little experience, or non att all, may suddenly bring uppon it ;—for I will bowldlie saye, that whoe shal be fitt to have the manedginge of this unparaleld busines, ought first to be soe religiouse, as to hould his end the happiest, that dyes for the glorie of God, the honor of his Kinge, and the publique good of his Countrie ; all which, in this designe, have their severall and perticuler interest ; and therefore he must not looke backe for feare of the dainger of either unknowne coastes, hidecouse stormes, darke and longe continewed mistes, to lye amonge and all wayes to see more landes and ilands of Ice, than he can see of sea, and oft tymes rocks under him in sight, when he shall, within thrice his ships lenght, fynde twentye fathom water ; and to incounter this, under favor, must he be well armed, that shall undergoe this busines ; for thrice sithence my beinge there, hath it bin attempted, and for ought I here, little, or rather I may bouldlye saye noe advaancement given to the busines ; therefore there cannot be too much curiositie used, to putt it into a good and choise hand ; which I will heartilye praye may be most happilye lighted on ; for wee live not in the adge to fynde, that they are the most perfitt, which makes the gloriosts shewe.

The seconde point required is, whether it may prove of such benefitt and advantadge, as is pretended.

To that, I must most humbly answer, that that received opinion of former adges, as well as of these moderne tymes, both in many other countryes abroade, as in our owne Kingdom, and amongst our owne marchants att home, maintaines and makes good that point; therefore to that I can say noe more, but that I will as hartilye praye, that God may give a blessinge to the discoverye, which, in the first place, must be the imediate introduction to bringe on and perfitt the rest; of which honor, to be that most happie man, weare my yeares sutable to such an undertakeinge, or my purse answerable to what in hart I would be most willing to adventer, I would be loathe any man livinge should undertake it sooner than my selfe, or adventure more towards it, then I would; but beinge noe otherwise usefull in myne owne power, or abilitie, then in my wel wishinge, and what other affurthrance may lye in me, yet what I formerlye suffred by my wyntinge, doth sufficientlye satisfie all reasonable and experienst men, that to ronn the hazard or charge of such a purpose, can be to noe other end then the inevitable hazard of all; and therefore either the Passage will be found, or not to be hoped for, the first Ycare; soe, by that assurance, the first chardge will be much the less, and the course certaine, which will effect it the sooner:—for nowe there will be noe faulinge into Hudson's Baye, nor Button's Baye, to mispende tyme, as bothe he and I did, to noe purpose, and that only by instructions out of England; but as soone as he comes to the Weste Parte, or Cape of Nottingham's Iland, where he is to anchor, and according to the sett of that tyde which he shall fynde there, to direct his course; which must be, and is the only waye to fynde that Passadge; which I doe as confidently beleave to be a Passadge, as I doe there is on, either betweene Calis and Dover, or betweene Holy Head and Ireland. This beinge all, att present, that I can doe, in answer to Your Lordship's Letter, or for His Majesty's information, in this busines, intendinge to bringe upp my Journall, and such other notes as I have leaft, when I come upp my selfe, for His Ma^{tie} or Your Lordship's further satisfaction (but to noe other hands) I most humbly take my leave, assuring Your Lordship, on my faith, your letter came noe sooner than when I write, and if there be any error happens by it, the faulte is not myne, whoe am, and allwayes shalbe,

Your Lordship's respective, trew, thankefull,

and humble Servant,

From my House at Cardiffe,
this 16th of Februarye, 1629.

TIIO: BUTTON.

[Since printing the documents relating to the Voyage of Sir Thomas Button, in No. I. of *THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL MISCELLANY*, my attention has been directed to the catalogue of Mr. Hanrott's library, part 1, sold in 1833, which, in lot 783, Birch's Life of Prince Henry, contained them, and to which lot, Mr. Evans appended the following note:—

“At the end of this volume are inserted two curious ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS, ON VELLUM; the first the Instructions to Captain Thomas Button, on his Voyage for the Discovery of a North-West Passage, signed by Prince Henry; the second a Letter of Credence for Captain Button, signed by King James; beautiful specimens of penmanship. These documents are interesting, as evincing the honourable zeal of King James and Prince Henry for maritime discovery. Button was afterwards knighted, and his name and honours are recorded to posterity in the opening called *Sir Thomas Button's Welcome*.”

This important lot was purchased by Mr. Thorpe, the bookseller, for £2 15s.; certainly not a tenth part of its present value. It is with regret that I am unable to trace these documents farther. The lithographic facsimile of the “Instructions,” a few copies of which Mr. Hanrott caused to be struck off, would lead to the inference that these and the “Motives” were written by the same scribe.

I have before stated that the “Motives,” on a broadside, was found attached to a copy of “Davis's Worldes Hydrographically Description;” itself one of the ablest tracts ever written on the subject of the North-West Passage, and which, on some future occasion, I purpose to reprint entire, with an account of the author. The book and “Motives,” I should think, must have been intended to prepare King James the First to consider and support the scheme, though it does not appear exactly whether they were addressed to the King personally, or to Prince Henry.

In addition to the “Motives” and Davis's work, Sir Dudley Digges, one of the principal promoters of Button's voyage, in 1611 issued *anonymously*, the little tract reprinted above, with the following title: “*FATA MIHI TOTVM MEA SUNT AGITANDA PER ORBEM.*” The only copy of this with which I am acquainted, is in the possession of Dr. Bliss of Oxford, who kindly allowed me to make a transcript for publication. Some doubt appeared hitherto to exist as to the authorship, but it is cleared up by the following extract from the Birch MSS. in the British Museum, contained in a letter from John Chamberlaine to Sir Dudley Carleton, dated 11 March, 1611-12. “There is a little treatise of the North-West Passage written by Sir Dudley Digges: but I may say *beatus qui intelligit*, specially to the first period, which is a bad beginning to stumble at the threshold. Some of his good friends say he had better have given five hundred pounds than published such a pamphlet. But he is wonderfully possessed with the opinions and hopes of that passage.” This letter probably refers to the second edition of the work, which also was issued anonymously in 1612, with the second title given above, “*OF THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE EARTH; OR A TREATISE OF THE NORTH-EAST*”

PASSAGE." The word *east* is evidently an error of the press, as the running title afterwards corrects it. From a careful comparison of the two editions there is no reason to doubt, that, though but few variations occur between them, the latter is a distinct impression, and not the same work with an English title substituted for the Latin. It is a little singular however, that both works should be so excessively scarce, for of the latter I can only refer at present to three copies; one in the Bodleian library, a second in the British Museum, and a third in Mr. Bright's library, sold in 1846.

There is another paragraph in a subsequent letter of Chamberlaine to Sir Dudley Carleton, which alludes to Sir Dudley Digges' interest in Button's projected voyage. "Sir Henry Wotton's friends give out, that he hath refused the employment to Brussels. And now Sir Dudley Digges is in consideration of this new discovery of this North-West passage, wherein he is a great undertaker, will give him leave to think of anything else, for it possesseth him wholly, and they are preparing ships against the spring, as if there were no doubt or difficulty at all in the matter, and the prince is become patron and protector of this new discovery."

It is remarkable that no further particulars of this scheme of colonization should have come down to us; for, though it received the support of the Worshipful East India Fellowship, their records of the period are lost; and the only notice we can trace is, that in Dec. 1614, Sir Thomas Smith, the governor, took an opportunity to remind the Court of Committees, "that three years since this Coumpanie did adventure £300 per annum for three yeares towards the discouery of the Norwest passage."—[Rundall, N.W. Voyages, 96.]

The pioneer expedition of Hudson in 1610, in the "Discovery," a vessel of *fifty-five tons*, and only victualled for six months, was in all likelihood intended to clear up any doubts respecting the passage. This voyage turned out disastrously, and for Hudson fatally. The "Discovery," instead of returning the same year, was frozen up in the ice on the 10th November, and could not be moved again till the 18th of June in the following year, and it was not until late in the same season that it was brought into harbour in a most disabled state. The allusion in the last paragraph of Digges's pamphlet, "*The Fludde our people mette came from the Southerne sea,*" would seem to indicate that it was the unfortunate termination of Hudson's voyage which led him to issue his pamphlet, to reassure the subscribers and promoters of the projected voyage; and from the same cause also it might be that the extensive project shadowed out in the "Motives" was so badly sustained by the actual equipment of the expedition, and which, as is well known, led to no important results. The "Instructions" enjoin that a journal was to be kept: the letter of Sir Thomas Button, printed above, shows that it was kept, and was in his possession in 1629-30. It was no doubt from this journal and the other papers referred to in the same letter, that Luke Fox derived the particulars of Button's voyage, which he printed, with the results of his own voyage, in "North-West

Foxe," and with which, unless Button's own journal should some day turn up, we must at present rest satisfied. Dr. Birch, in his *Life of Prince Henry*, says that it was in consequence of the death of the Prince, Sir Thomas Button was prevented from making a second voyage of discovery; that "he came home perfectly satisfied that a North-West passage might be found, and he told Mr. Briggs, the famous Professor of Geometry at Gresham College, that he had convinced King James of the truth of his opinions."

But few particulars of the life of Sir Thomas Button appear to be known, and his very name is wanting in our Biographical Dictionaries. The short sketch in the Penny Cyclopædia, the only one I have met with, is confined to his Voyage of Discovery. The following is from the *Pacata Hibernia*, folio, 1633, pp. 203-4:—

"Captaine Thomas Button, who had the wafting of the victualls (22 Oct., 1601) with Munition from Dublin with the Queene's Pinnace, the Moone, arrived at Corke, and came to the Lord Deputie at the campe, signifying the rest of the shipping was comming from Dublin that had layen at Waterford. He was that night sent away to bring his ship about into the Harbour of Kinsale, and with Captaine Ward's ship, which was directed to accompany him, whom wee were inforced to make use of before to guard that Victuall and Munition in Oyster Haven, which wee had brought with us from Corke, they were willed to trie if they could annoy the Castle of Rincorran, seated close upon the Harbour, and possessed by the Spaniard. But after they had spent many shott upon the Castle, and found they did them little hurt, their Ordnance being but small, they lay still onely to keep the Harbour, that neither the Castle nor the Towne might be relieved by water, which was the chief cause of their sending thither, and which Captaine Thomas Button, notwithstanding many attempts made by the Spaniards and Natiues, very valiantly to his high commendations performed."

There is a reference to Button in the MS. *Life of Phineas Pette*, [Harl. MS., 6279] which would lead us to suppose that he held a responsible appointment in the great naval ship yard at Woolwich, for certain charges were preferred against him in connection with Sir R. Mansell, Sir John Trevor, and others, by the Lord High Admiral, the Lord Northampton. The cause was heard before the king, occupying three days, but was eventually dismissed. On one occasion, Mr. Pette tells us, "Sir Robert Mansell, Sir John Trevor, Captain Button, and the rest of my good friends followed, amongst whom was the good old lady Mrs. Mansell, and *Mrs. Button*, who had taken the pains to attend the hearing in an inner room all day."

In Rymer's *Fœdera*, VIII. 1, 18, we find the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Pembroke, Sir Robert Mauncell, (Vice Admiral,) *Sir Thomas Button*, and others, nominated by Charles I., on the 14th April 1625, as a "Council of War, for securing our Realme of Ireland and the rest of our dominions, and for fitting and furnishing our Royall Navie, and putting the same into readines for our Service."—Ed.]

THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL MISCELLANY.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES

OF

OLD MUSIC BOOKS.

BY EDW. F. RIMBAULT, LL.D.

No. I.

SONGES, FOR POWER, AND FIVE VOYCES, COMPOSED AND MADE BY THOMAS WHYTHORNE, GENT., THE WHICH SONGES BE OF SUNDRY SORTES, THAT IS TO SAY, SOME LONG, SOME SHORT, SOME HARD, SOME EASIE TO BE SONGE, AND SOME BETWENE BOTH: ALSO SOME SOLEMNE, AND SOME PLEASANT OR MERY: SO THAT ACCORDING TO THE SKILL OF THE SINGERS, (NOT BEING MUSITIANS) AND DISPOSITION OR DELITE OF THE HEARERS, THEY MAY HERE FINDE SONGES FOR THEIR CONTENTATION AND LIKING. ¶ Now newly published, An. 1571. ¶ At London: Printed by John Daye, dwelling over Aldersgate.

The above is the full title of one of the *rarest* books in its class. No *perfect* copy of the work is known; nor am I aware of the existence of anything beyond a single "Contra-Tenor" part in my own library. Dr. Dibdin regretted his inability to give the correct title in his account of the works from the press of John Day. His words are these:—"I regret that I am not able to enlarge the following account by Herbert: which evidently proves that the book had never been examined by him. 'Tho. Whithorne, Gentleman, his Songs for 3, 4, and 5 voyces; which songs are of sundrie sorts, viz., some short, some easie, &c., solemne, some merry.'"—*Typ. Antiq.* vol. iv., p. 124.

The work consists of five small quarto volumes; the "Tenor" part contains the "Preface of the Author, wherein he declareth more at large the contentes of these his five bookes." At the back of the title-page of the "Contra-Tenor" part is a woodcut portrait of the author,—“Thomas Whithorn, anno ætatis sue XL,” round the frame; and underneath, “Aspra ma non troppo.” On sign A A a. ii., is the following:—

¶ MUSICES PRÆCONIUM.

“Tædia depellit varij modulatio cantus,
ingenium rescit, membraq’ fessa levat.
Tristi mordaces expellit pectore curas,
atq’ iuuat miris musica chorda modis.

Aliud.

Post morbos, curas, cursus, aliosue labores
dulcesonum recreat pectora lassa melos.

Aliud.

Musica demissa est divorum munus Olympo,
quo mens lætari fracta labore queat.

Aliud.

Musica grata Jovi est, simul et mortalibus œgris,
quemque iuuat dulcis nobile vocis opus.

Aliud.

Musica captinum solatur compede vinctum,
hac minus indignum sentiet actor opus.
Quiquis cantandi contempserit incisius artem,
ignarus, stupidus, bardus, asellus eat.

HEN. THORN.”

At the end is “¶ A Table serving to finde out any song in this Booke.” The songs amount to sixty-two, from which I have selected the *poetry*—(if it is entitled to that appellation?)—of six, which may be taken as a fair sample of the rest.

I.

“For to reclaim, to frend a froward fo,
Or bring to pas waighty and great,
If patience cheefly doth wurck it so,
As vertue rare it may be thrond in seat.
For such in whom that thing is so to find,
Though thick be sown yet most spring out of kind.”

II.

“The gifts of nature well disposd are
pleasant to the sight,
The like of fortune rule the rost,
be it in wrong or right :

Though both or none of these be had,
yet to ye gifts of mind,
The wise have the prerogative,
in all ages assind."

III.

"Though choler cleapt the hart about,
and set it all on fire,
Which caused the tong in hasty wise,
to blast out for my hire,
A dreadfull change for me to have
if it had taken place:
Yet now ye storm is gone and past
and I in quiet case."

IV.

"It hath been proved both ev'n and morow,
That a little mirth is worth much sorow:
Many that have toyled and wrought in vain,
and that ech part of ease did little take,
Yet in the end for to quench all their pain,
they did them rest and sport, and good cheer make."

V.

"Of a hard beginning cums a good end many say,
Which proverb old a cumfort is to sum wher cares bears
sway:
If good beginning chance, shall we then dout a change?
Not so, for then the faithles will from goodnes soon estrange."

VI.

"If thou that hast a trusty frend,
desire that his love may not swarve,
Then how to use him to that end,
thou shalt now know thy turn to sarve:
Both gentilnes and curtesy,
to him to use see that thou do:
Let no rough speech his patience try
nor crooked manners see thou sho:
Forbear him when he is angry,
in his errour gently reprov,

When advers chance doth touch him nye
 Comfort him then as doth behoov :
 So mayst thou not onely retain
 thy frend so long as life doth last,
 But double love thou oughtst to gain,
 as guerdon for thy frendship past.
 But when thou hast so put in ure,
 the things that erst I told thee on,
 If all that please him not, be sure,
 he is no frend to trust upon."

No. II.

MORNING AND EVENING PRAYER AND COMMUNION, SET FORTHE IN
 FOURE PARTES, TO BE SONG IN CHURCHES, BOTH FOR MEN AND
 CHILDREN, WYTH DIVERS OTHER GODLY PRAYERS AND ANTHEMS, OF
 SUNDRY MENS DOYNGES.

¶ *Imprynted at London by John Day, dwelling over Aldersgate,
 beneath Saint Martins.*

¶ These bookes are to be sold, at hys shop underneath the
 gate, 1565.

¶ Cum gratia et privilegio Regiæ Majestatis.

The above title in an ornamental border, with Day's rebus at the bottom. At the back is the Queen's Arms, with the initials, E. R. On the last page is Day's portrait, with a colophon, as in the title-page. The work is complete in four parts, small folio, *Medius, Contra-Tenor, Tenor, and Bassus*. Copies are preserved in the Library of the Dean and Chapter, Westminster; and in the Douce Collection in the Bodleian. The latter copy belonged to Herbert; it has the *Bassus* of a former edition, dated 1560, bound up with it.

A description of the contents of this valuable collection of Church Music—the first that issued from the press, after the Reformation—will perhaps be interesting.

The first service is a *Venite Exultemus, Te Deum*, and Benedictus, by Thomas Causton (a gentleman of the Royal Chapel); next follows the Litany, the melody of which is still used in our Cathedrals. It concludes with the Lord's Prayer, and does not include the suffrages. The name of Stones (probably *Robert Stones*, also of the Royal Chapel) appears at the end of the prayer.

The Communion Service comes next, beginning with the *Kyrie Eleison*; then the *Nicens Creed*; the *Offertory*; (which is designated

"a thanksgiving for the poore") the *Sanctus*; the *Gloria in Excelsis*, and a hymn or anthem, taken from the 4th chapter of Philippians, 4, 5, 6, 7 verses. All these, as well as two evening services, (each consisting of *Magnificat* and *Nunc Dimittis*,) are by Thomas Causton.

"A godly prayer" follows, the words of which do not appear in any liturgical work.

A Morning, and Communion Service, consisting of the same portions as the former one, next follows; this is by Heath.

"A godly prayer" set by Robert Haselton, next occurs, and then two Evening Services, one by Whitbrok, the other by Knight. The names of these composers I cannot trace.

A Morning, Communion, and Evening Service, by Causton, completes this portion of the work. Next follow the "godly prayers" and anthems, of which I subjoin a list:—

Believe us, O Lord	Johnson
Heare the voyce and prayer	Talys
O Eternall God Almighty	Johnson
O Lord in thee is al my trust	Talys
Remember not O Lord	Talys
I geve you a new Commandemente	ib.
If ye love me kepe my Commandements	ib.
Prayse we the Father	Okelnd
Prayse the Lord O our soules	ib.
Submit your selves one to another	Shepard
Shew us O Lord	Thomas Causton
Rejoyce in the Lord	ib.
I geve you a new Commandement	Johnson
In trouble and adversity	
Most Blessed Lord	T. Causton
Turne thou us O Good Lord	ib.

Such is the contents of this important collection of Church Services, of which I hope soon to present the public a reprint in facsimile.

NOTICES OF SUPPRESSED BOOKS.

[It is intended in these Notices to use the word "suppressed" in its widest acceptation, and to include amongst such, books which have been destroyed, or for which the authors, printers, or publishers, have suffered any kind or degree of punishment. Of books, which by their authors or promulgators have been suppressed, either before or after publication; and of books, portions of which have in subsequent editions been cancelled or altered; rejecting only those which from their character may justly be considered exceptionable.

In every case it is desirable to give the information in the most authentic form, and therefore, whilst soliciting contributions from correspondents on this highly important subject, whatever verification is possible, should also be sent. The names of contributors will not be printed, if not desired; but the publisher naturally wishes to possess some authority to which to appeal in case of question.]

I.

A PROCLAMATION FOR THE SUPPRESSING A BOOKE, INTITULED *Appello Cesarem, or, An Appeal to Cesar.*

[A.D. 1628-9. Pat. 4, Car. I., Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. VIII. iii. 20., ed. 1743.]

WHEREAS Wee, out of our care to conserve and maintaine the Church committed to our Charge in the unitye of true Religion and the bond of Peace, and not to suffer unnecessarie disputes which may trouble the quiett both of Church and State, have lately caused the Articles of Religion to be reprinted, as a rule for avoideing of diversitie of opinion, and for the establishing of consent in true religion: Wee contynuing our desire to compasse this wished effecte, and considering that the Booke written by *Richard Montague now Bishoppe of Chichester*, then but Bachelor of Divinity, intituled (*Appello Cesarem, or, An Appeale to Cesar*) and published in the yeare *One thousand Sixe hundred Twenty-five*, was the first cause of those Disputes and Differences, which have sithence much troubled the quiett of the Church, have thought it fytting to take awaie the occasion, by calling in the said Booke; And therefore Wee do hereby will and straightly commaund, all and singular persons whatsoever, whoe have or shall have any of them in their hands or custody, that upon paine of our high displeasure, and the consequence thereof, they do deliver the same presently upon this publication to the Lord Bishoppe of the Diocess, or his Chauncellor, if it be out of the Universitie, or if it be in either of the two Universities, to the Chauncellor or Vicechauncellor there, whom we straightly commaund to suppress the same, hoping thereby that Men will noe more trouble themselves with theis unnecessarie questions, the first Occasion being then taken awaie, but if we shall be deceived in this our expectation, and that by reading, preaching, or makeing Bookes either *pro* or *contra* concerning theis differences Men begynne anewe to dispute, Wee shall take such order with them and those Books, that they shall wishe they had never thought upon theis needlesse Controversies.

Given at our Courte at *Whitehall*, the Seventeenth Day of January.

Per ipsum Regem.

II.

A PROCLAMATION CONCERNING A BOOK INTITULED *Mare Clausum*.

[A.D. 1636. Pat. 12, Car. I., Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. IX. ii. 8.]

WHEREAS there was heretofore by our express Command published in Print, a Book intituled *Mare Clausum seu de Dominio Maris*, for the manifesting of the Right and Dominion of Us and our Royal Progenitors in the Seas, which encompass these our Realms and Dominions of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and whereas since the publishing thereof, some Persons not well affected to us and our Proceedings, have caused the same Book to be Printed in some place beyond the Seas, and to the same Impression have added some other things as if they were parts of that, which was first printed here by our Command, and have falsly put the name of our City of *London* in the Title Page, for the place of the Impression, and have also therein made reference to the first Edition of the same Book, as if the said Foreign Impression had been done in our said City, as also as if those other things which are added, had been likewise a part of the said first Edition so commanded by Us, or added to the same by our allowance.

And whereas also very many Books of the said Foreign Edition, have of late been secretly brought into this our Realm of England, and there offered to sale by some Tradesmen, for whose speedy and severe punishment, as also for the suppressing of the said Books of the Foreign Edition so imported, We have already given strict Command; We have, by the Advice of the Lords of our Privy Council, thought fit to declare, and hereby do declare our express Will and Pleasure to be, That from henceforth no Person or Persons whatsoever, do, or shall import, publish, put to Sale, or in any kind Buy, Sell, Exchange, or Disperse in any of our Realms or Dominions, any of the said Books of the Foreign Edition, and also that, for the more safe prevention of the like Offence in the future, from henceforth no Person or Persons whatsoever do or shall at any time import, publish, put to sale, or in any kind Buy, Sell, Exchange, or Disperse in any of our Realms or Dominions, any Books or Copies of any Edition of the said Books called *Mare Clausum*, either in *Latin* or *English*, except only of such Editions, as have been or shall be thereof had or done within our Realms or Dominions, and by such Authority or License, as by the Laws and Customs of our said Realms and Dominions is respectively requisite, upon pain of our high Displeasure

and Indignation, and of such further Punishment, as by the Laws of our Realm, and by our Prerogative Royal, may be inflicted upon Offenders against our Royal Declaration and Command.

Given at our Palace of *Westminster*, the fifteenth day of *April*.

Per ipsum Regem.

III.

A PROCLAMATION FOR CALLING IN A BOOK INTITLED *An Introduction to a Devout Life*, AND THAT THE SAME BE PUBLICLY BURNT.

[A.D. 1637. Pat. 13. Car. I., Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. IX. ii. 95.]

WHEREAS a Book intituled *An Introduction to a Devout Life*, was lately printed by *Nicholas Oakes*, of *London*, and many of them publish[ed] and dispersed throughout the Realm, the Copy of which Book being brought to the Chaplain of the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury* for Licence and Allowance, was by him, upon diligent perusal, in sundry places expunged and purged of divers passages therein, tending to Popery; Nevertheless the same Book after it was so amended and allowed to be printed, was corrupted and falsified by the Translator and Stationer, who between them, inserted the same Popish and unsound Passages, and the Stationer is now apprehended and the Translator sought for, to be proceeded against according to Justice.

His Majesty out of his pious and constant care, to uphold and maintain the Religion professed in the Church of *England*, in its purity without Error or Corruption, doth therefore hereby declare his Royal Will and Pleasure to be, and doth straightly charge and command, all persons of what degree, quality or condition soever, to whose Hands any of the said Books are or shall come, that without delay, they deliver or send them to the Bishop or Chancellor of the Diocese, whom his Majesty requireth to cause the same to be publicly Burnt, as such of them as have been already seized, or have been by his Majesty's express command; And to this his Majesty's Royal Pleasure, he requireth all his loving Subjects to yeild all due conformity and obedience, as they will avoid the censure of high contempt.

Given at our Court at *Whitehall*, the fourteenth day of *May*.

Per ipsum Regem.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL MISCELLANY.

MARTIN MARPRELATE RHYMES.

No. 1.

THE following bibliographical and literary treasure, is reprinted from a copy of the original in the possession of the editor. It is a quarto of four leaves, in black letter, the last page blank. Copies are also preserved in the libraries of Lambeth Palace, the British Museum, and Bodley.

Although the tract is undated, we learn from internal evidence, that it was printed in 1589, and very shortly after the publication of *Hay any worke for Cooper*. There is another edition entitled *Rythmes against Martin Marre-Prelate*. This latter has been reprinted (with some errors) in D'Israeli's *Quarrels of Authors*. The learned editor says, "As a literary curiosity, I shall preserve a very rare poetical tract, which describes with considerable force the Revolutionists of the reign of Elizabeth. They are indeed those of wild democracy: and the subject of this satire will, I fear, be never out of time. It is an admirable political satire against a mob-government. In our poetical history, this specimen too is curious, for it will show that the stanza in alternate rhymes, usually denominated Elegiac, is adapted to very opposite themes. The solemnity of the versification is impressive, and the satire equally dignified and keen."

The following "rhymes" are very unequal. The sense of some of the stanzas is sometimes doubtful. They might, perhaps, have been rendered more intelligible by amended punctuation, but this is a liberty I have not thought proper to exercise.

The Rev. W. Maskell, in his *History of the Marprelate Controversy*, (8vo. 1845, pp. 207) says, "There were also at least two, perhaps more, poetical tracts against Martin." I can enumerate four; and, should the present reprint prove acceptable to the readers of the *Bibliographical Miscellany*, I propose, at convenient seasons, adding the remaining three to its pages.

EDWARD F. RIMBAULT, LL.D.

A WHIP FOR AN APE:
OR,
MARTIN DISPLAIED.

*Ordo Sacerdotum fatuo turbatur ab omni,
Labitur et passim Religionis honus.*

Since reason (Martin) cannot stay thy pen,
We'll see what rime will doo: have at thee then.

A dizard late skipt out upon our stage;
But in a sacke, that no man might him see:
And though we knowe not yet the paltrie page,
Himselfe hath *Martin* made his name to bee.
A proper name, and for his feates most fit;
The only thing wherein he hath shew'd wit.

Who knoweth not, that Apes men *Martins* call;
Which beast this baggage seemes as't were himselfe:
So as both nature, nurture, name, and all,
Of that's expressed in this apish elfe.
Which ile make good to *Martin* Marr-als face,
In three plaine poynts, and will not bate an ace.

For first the Ape delights with moppes and mowes,
And mocketh Prince and peasants all alike;
This jesting Jacke, that no good manner knowes,
With his Asse-heeles presumes all States to strike.
Whose scoffes so stinking in each nose doth smell,
As all mouthes saie of dolts he beares the bell.

Sometimes his choppes doo walke in poynts too hie,
Wherein the Ape himselfe a Woodcocke tries:
Sometimes with floutes he drawes his mouth awrie,
And sweares by his ten bones, and falselie lies.
Wherefore be what he will I do not passe,
He is the paltriest Ape that ever was.

Such fleering, leering, jarring fooles bopeepe;
Such hahaes, teehees, weehees, wild colts play:
Such sohoes, whoopes and hallowes, hold and keepe;
Such rangings, ragings, revelings, roysters ray,
With so foule mouth, and knave at every catch,
Tis some knaves neast did surely *Martin* hatch.

Now out he runnes with Cuckowe King of May,
 Then in he leapes with a wild Morrice daunce;
 Now strikes he up Dame *Lausens** lustie lay;
 Then comes Sir *Jeffries*† ale tub, tapde by chaunce:
 Which makes me gesse, (and I can shrewly smell)
 He loves both t'one and t'other passing well.

Then straight as though he were distracted quite,
 He chafeth like a cutpurse layd in Warde;
 And rudely railes with all his maine and might,
 Against both Knights and Lords without regarde:
 So as *Bridewell* must tame his dronken fits,
 And *Bedlam* helpe to bring him to his wits.

But *Martin*, why in matters of such waight,
 Doest thou thus play the Dawe and dancing foole?
 O sir (quoth he) this is a pleasant baite
 For men of sorts, to traine them to my schoole.
 Ye noble States how can you like hereof,
 A shamelesse Ape at your sage heads should scoffe?

Good *Noddie* now leave scribbling in such matters,
 They are no tooles for fooles to tend unto;
 Wise men regard not what mad Monckies patters;
 Twere trim a beast should teach men what to do.
 Now *Tarleton*'s‡ dead the Consort lackes a vice:
 For knave and foole thou maist beare pricke and price.

The sacred sect and perfect pure precise,
 Whose cause must be by *Scoggins* jests§ maintained;
 Ye shewe although that purple Apes disguise,
 Yet Apes are still, and so must be disdaine.
 For though your Lyons lookes weake eyes escapes
 Your babling bookes bewraies you all for Apes.

* This woman is noticed in one of the mock Epitaphs upon Martin's funeral.

† Alluding to some person, or persons, ruinously fined for taking active part with Martin. D'Israeli points this out, but does not say who the parties were.

‡ This celebrated actor and buffoon died Sept. 3rd, 1588. He is alluded to in *Oh read over D. John Bridges* (Epistle); and again, in some *Rhymes against Martin*.

§ Supposed to have been written by Dr. Andrew Borda. It was licensed to Colwell in 1566, but the earliest edition at present known, bears the date of 1626.

The next poynt is, Apes use to tosse and teare
 What once their fiddling fingers fasten on ;
 And clime aloft and cast downe every where,
 And never staies till all that stands be gon.
 Now whether this in *Martin* be not true,
 You wiser heads marke here what doth ensue.

What is it not that *Martin* doth not rent ?
 Cappes, Tippetts, Gownes, blacke Chivers, Rotchets white ;
 Communion bookes, and Homelies, yea so bent
 To teare, as womens wimples feeles his spite.
 Thus tearing all, as all Apes use to doo ;
 He tears withall the Church of Christ in two.

Marke now what things he meanes to tumble downe,
 For to this poynt to looke is worth the while,
 In one that makes no choyce twixt Cap and Crowne ;
 Cathedrall Churches he would faine untile,
 And snatch up Bishops lands, and catch away
 All gaine of learning for his prouling pray.

And thinke you not he will pull downe at length
 As well the top from tower, as Cocke from steeple ?
 And when his head hath gotten some more strength,
 To play with Prince, as now he doth with people ?
 Yes, he that now saith, Why should Bishops bee ?
 Will next crie out, Why Kings ? The Saincts are free.

The *Germaine* Boores with Clergie men began,
 But never left till Prince and Peeres were dead :
Jacke Leydon was a holie zealous man,
 But ceast not till the Crowne was on his head.
 And *Martins* mate *Jacke Straue* would alwaies ring
 The Clergies faults, but sought to kill the King.

Oh that, quoth *Martin*, th' were a Noble man !
 A vaunt vile villaine: tis not for such swads.
 And of the Counsell too ; Marke Princes then :
 These roomes are caught at by these lustie lads.
 For Apes must climbe, and never stay their wit,
 Untill on top of highest hilles they sit.

What meane they els, in every towne to crave
 Their Priest and King like Christ himselfe to be?
 And for one Pope ten thousand Popes to have,
 And to controll the highest he or she?
 Aske *Scotland*, that, whose King so long they crost,
 As he was like his Kingdome to have lost.

Beware ye States and Nobles of this land,
 The Clergie is but one of these mens buts:
 The Ape at last on masters necke will stand;
 Then gegge betime these gaping greedie guts,
 Least that too soone, and then too late ye feele,
 He strikes at head that first began with heele.

The third tricke is, what Apes by flattering waies
 Cannot come by, with biting they will snatch:
 Our *Martin* makes no bones, but plainlie saies,
 Their fists shall walke, they will both bite and scratch.
 He'll make their hearts to ake, and will not faile,
 Where pen cannot, their penknife shall prevaile.

But this is false, he saith he did but mocke:
 A foole he was that so his words did scan.
 He only ment with pen their pates to knocke:
 A Knave he is, that so turns cat in pan.
 But *Martin* sweare and stare as deepe as hell,
 Thy sprite thy spite and mischievous mind doth tell.

The thing that neither Pope with Booke nor Bull,
 Nor Spanish King with ships could do without,
 Our *Martins* heere at home will worke at full;
 If Prince curbe not betimes the rabble rout.
 That is, destroy both Church, and State, and all;
 For if t'one faile, the other needes must fall.

Thou *England* then whom God doth make so glad,
 Through Gospels grace and Princes prudent raigne:
 Take heede least thou at last be made as sad,
 Through *Martins* makebates marring, to thy paine.
 For he marres all, and maketh nought, nor will,
 Save lyes and strife, and workes for *Englands* ill.

And ye grave men that answer *Martins* mowes :

He mockes the more, and you in vain loose times:
Leave Apes to dogges to baite, their skins tocrowes,

And let old *Lanam** lash him with his rimes.
The beast is proud when men wey his enditings :
Let his worke goe the waie of all wast writings.†

Now *Martin*, you that say you will spawne out
Your broyling brattes in every towne to dwell ;
We will provide in each place for your route
A bell and whippe, that Apes do love so well.
And if ye skippe, and will not wey the cheeke
We'll have a springe, and catch you by the necke.

And so adieu mad *Martin-marre-the-land*,
Leave off thy worke, and more worke,† hear'st thou me ?
Thy work's nought worth, take better worke in hand :
Thou marr'st thy worke, and thy work will marre thee.
Worke not a newe, least it doth worke thy wracke,
And thou make worke for him that worke doth lacke.

And this I warne thee *Martins Monckies* face,
Take heed of me, my rime doth charme thee bad :
I am a rimer of the Irish race,
And have alreadie rimde thee staring mad.
But if thou ceasest not thy bald jests still to spread,
I'll never leave, till I have rimde thee dead.

* Query, was this old Robert Laneham, "Clerk of the Council-Chamber door, and also keeper of the same," the author of the *Letter from Killingworth*?

† D'Israeli's copy reads "*vast* writings."

‡ This alludes to the scurrilous reply to Bishop Cooper—*Hay any worke for Cooper*.

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JANUARY, 1794.

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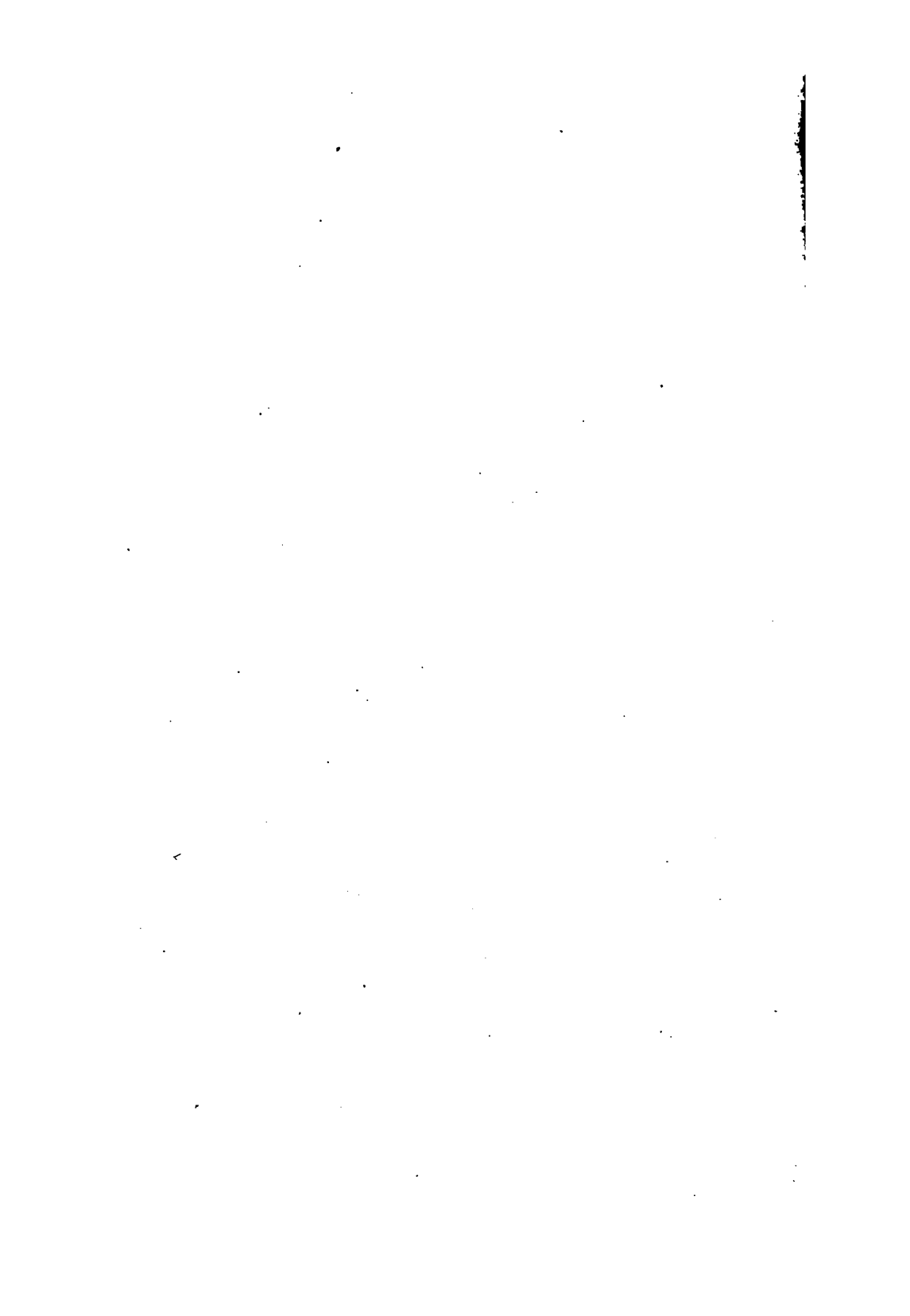
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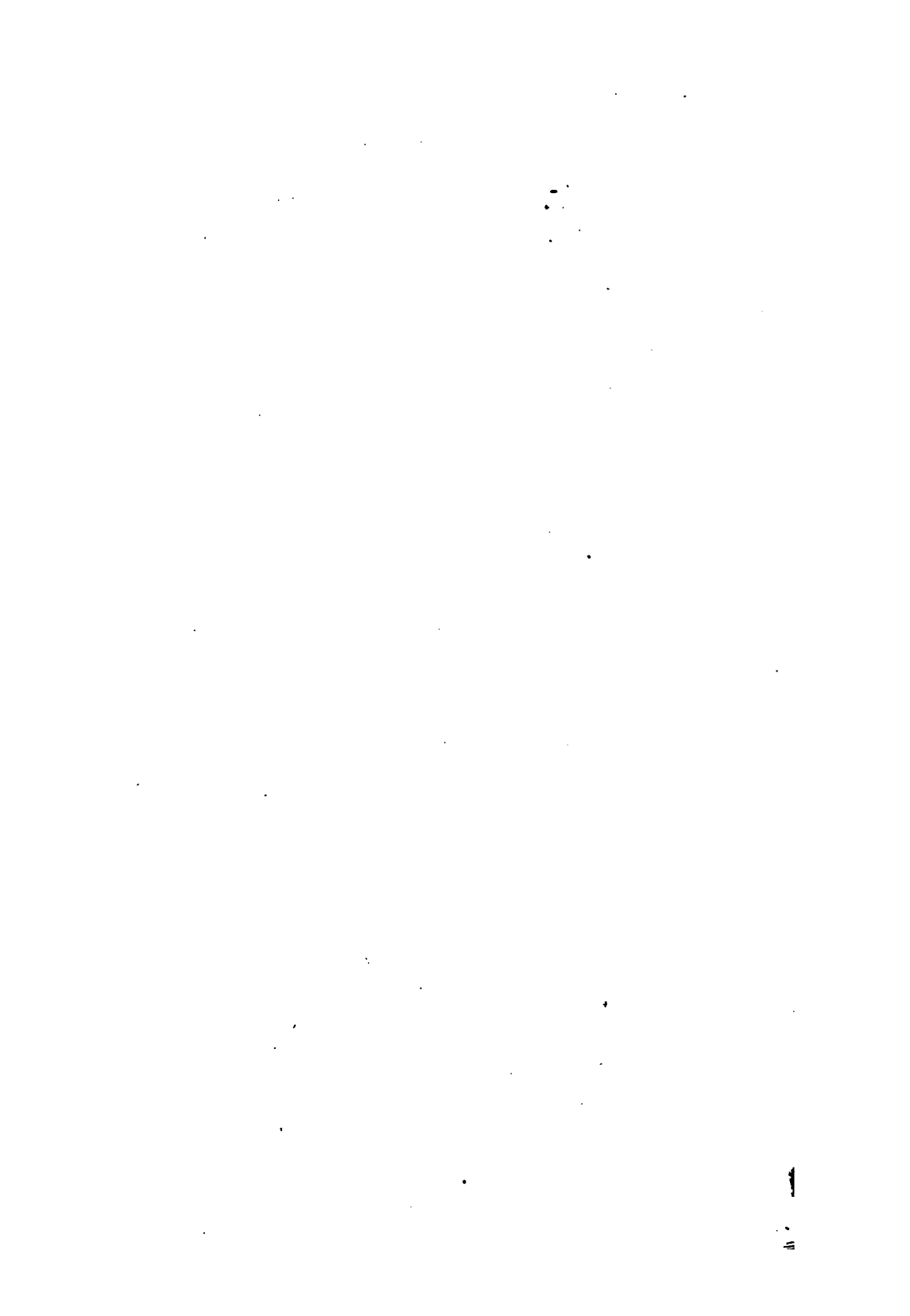
A descendant of Sir Thomas Button has very obligingly sent some new particulars respecting the life of that naval worthy; can he or any other correspondent inform me if the JOURNAL, before alluded to, is in existence, and where?]

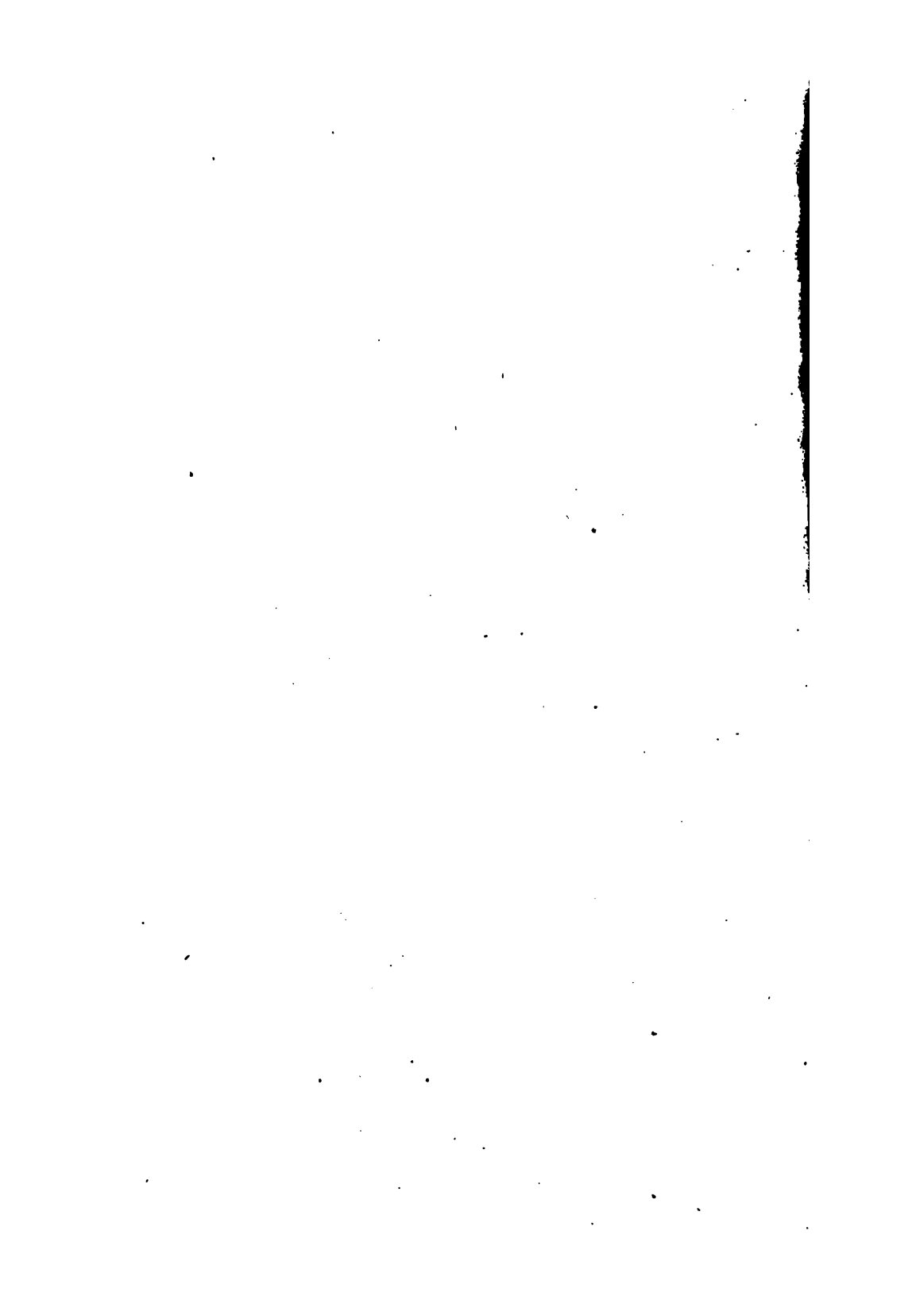














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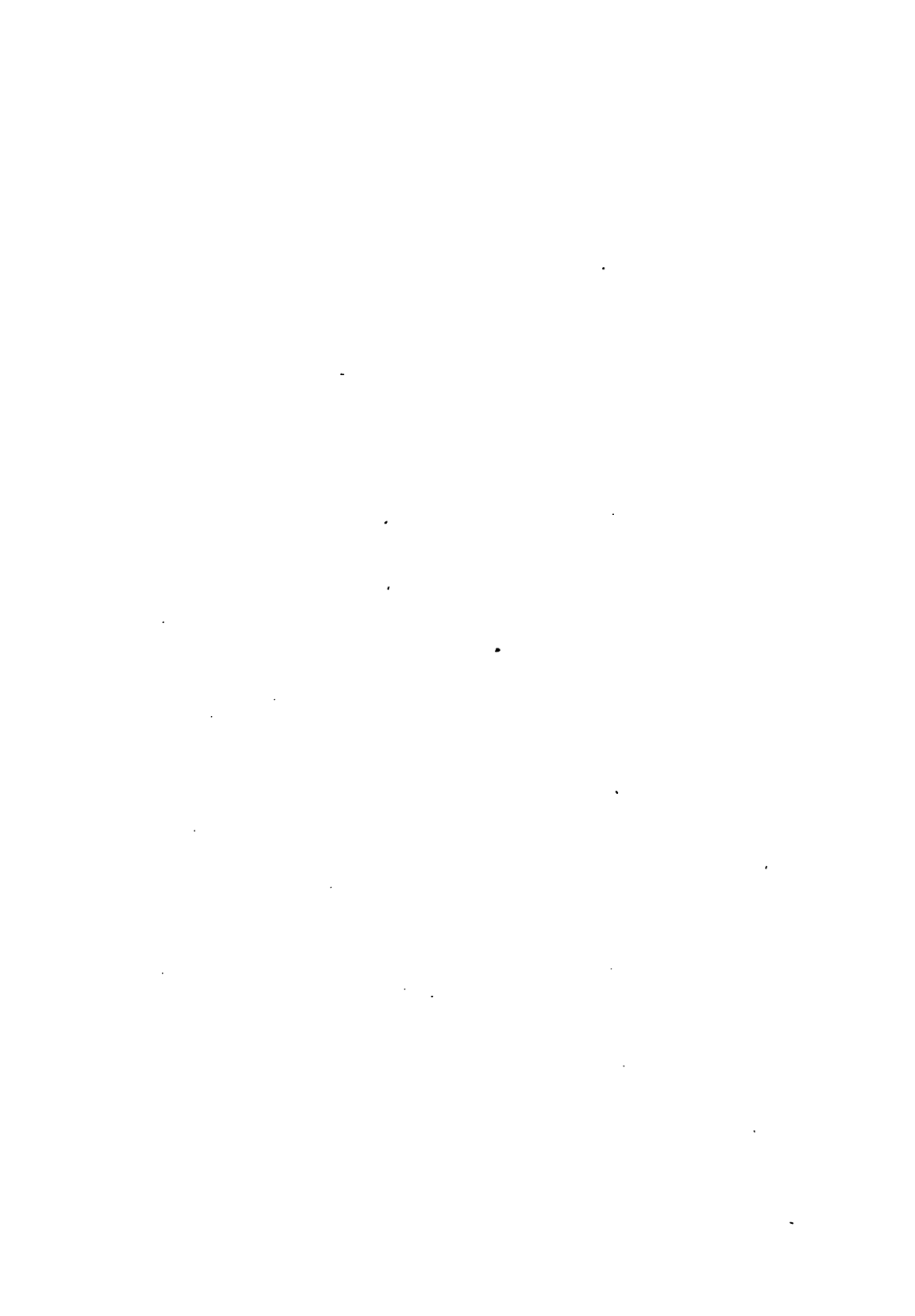
















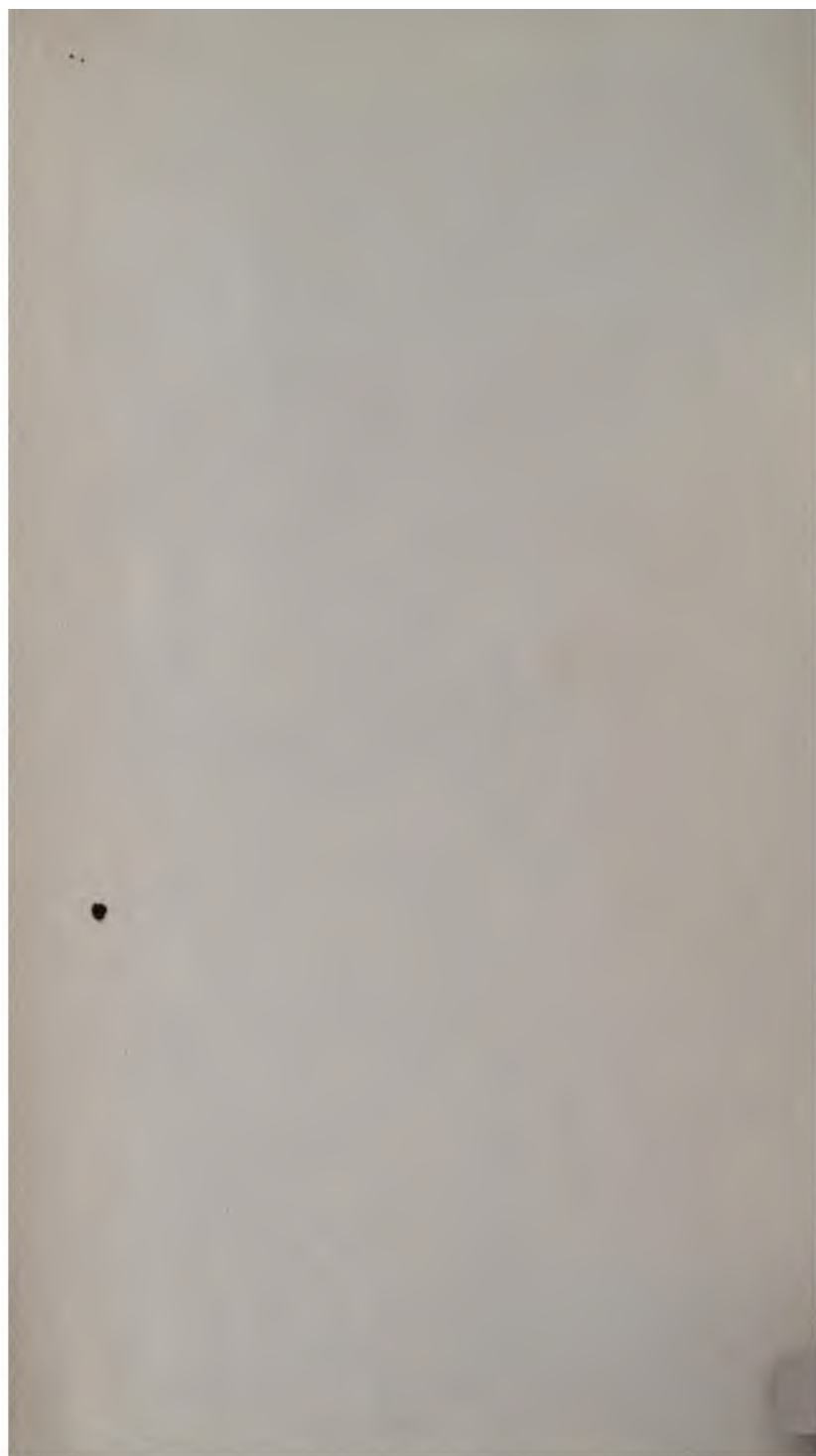












1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

for $x \in \mathbb{R}$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is an odd function and that $f(x) \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

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